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1. ISRAEL BELIEVED DETERMINED TO GO AHEAD WITH BANAT YACOV PROJECT

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	Israel's present policy is to go ahead with the Banat Yacov project before the work season is lost, according to Ambassador Lawson in Tel Aviv. Foreign
	Minister Sharett told Lawson on 6 March that a 'yes or no'
25X1A	answer must be given by the Arab states on acceptance of the Jordan Valley plan 'in a matter of a couple of weeks.'

Sharett said that it was impossible for Israel to lose another season; to do so would mean a complete end of the Israeli project to divert the Jordan River water at Banat Yacov. Sharett disagreed categorically that a resumption of the project by Israel would be contrary to the orders of the United Nations Supervisory Organization. He said General Bennike's 1953 order to halt operations was no longer valid.

Sharett expressed keen interest in what the US position would be if Israel began work after waiting in vain for a reply from the Arab states on acceptance of the Jordan Valley plan.

Comment Syrian officials have stated that if Israel resumed work on the Banat Yacov project in the demilitarized zone, it would be the beginning of war. Egyptian prime minister Nasr reportedly has told the Syrians that they should exhaust all possible peaceful measures if the Israelis resume work. Nasr has said, however, he would support the Syrians if hostilities did occur.

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2. SOVIET LEADERS DISCUSS DISARMAMENT AND GERMANY

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At a reception on 6 March, Khrushchev, Bulganin and Molotov discussed a number of controversial issues with Ambassador Bohlen in a manner that the am-

bassador described as the most frank, relaxed and forthcoming he had encountered in all his experience in the USSR.

The Soviet leaders all emphasized the USSR is deadly serious in regard to disarmament and that they feel that with genuine effort some common basis for agreement can be found. Khrushchev said that what chiefly concerns him about the American "open skies" proposal is the possibility that aerial inspection alone will not lead to disarmament but will be simply abandoned when adequate photographs have been taken. He repeated the Soviet view that the plan is primarily an intelligence operation.

Khrushchev told Bohlen that the USSR is 'not in a position' to make any deal on unification behind the back of the East German government. Ambassador Bohlen gained the impression that the Soviet leaders have no clear policy on the unification of Germany and now have little maneuverability on the question. Khrushchev said that the USSR has little strategic interest in "17,000,000 Germans" but that the matter of the East German government is a "political question."

Bulganin summed up the Soviet view on relations with the United States by saying, "You cannot escape Russian friendship."

Comment

The Soviet leaders' remarks provide further evidence that the Soviet delegate to the forthcoming UN Disarmament Subcommittee talks in London will simply repeat the earlier Soviet position that

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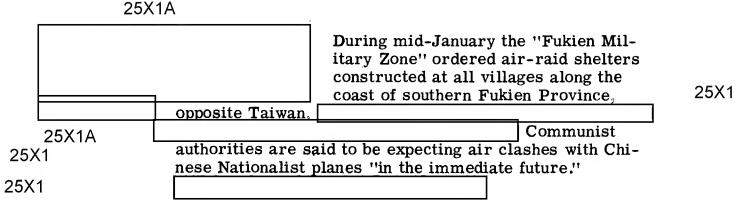
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the USSR would agree to incorporate the aerial inspection plan in the final stage of a general disarmament treaty.

The Soviet leaders appear satisfied with the indefinite continuation of the division of Germany in the belief that long-term trends in West Germany will progressively weaken Bonn's ties with the West and will lead the West Germans to approach Moscow directly on the unification problem.

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4. EXTENSIVE CONSTRUCTION OF AIR-RAID SHELTERS REPORTEDLY ORDERED IN FUKIEN PROVINCE



Comment

The current disposition of Communist air units does not permit effective fighter operations in southern Fukien. If the Communists actually expect clashes in this area, they will probably deploy units soon to some of the newly built air bases near the coast opposite Taiwan. Warning Fukien citizens of imminent military action, however, may merely be a device to push construction of coastal military facilities and fortifications.

In view of repeated Nationalist statements that mainland targets will be attacked in the event of renewed hostilities in the Taiwan Strait, the Communists might be expected to prepare for such an eventuality.

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5. IMPACT OF NEW SOVIET POLICY STATEMENTS ON 25X1A INDONESIAN ELITE Ambassador Cumming in Djakarta is

> of recent Soviet statements on the circles which form opinion and policy in Indonesia. He cites as illustrative of a trend a conversa-

concerned over the potential impact

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tion with an intelligent, widely traveled and anti-Communist Socialist official in which the latter stressed the importance of the olive branch the Soviets had extended to Socialists throughout the world.

Comment

The relatively poor showing of the anti-Communist parties in the Indonesian elections last fall has in itself brought a leftward reorientation in Indonesian political thinking.

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